

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
14 February 2002 (14.02.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/11792 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **A61M 5/172**, 5/24, 5/315

(21) International Application Number: **PCT/DK01/00531**

(22) International Filing Date: 9 August 2001 (09.08.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
PA 2000 01200 10 August 2000 (10.08.2000) DK

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(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

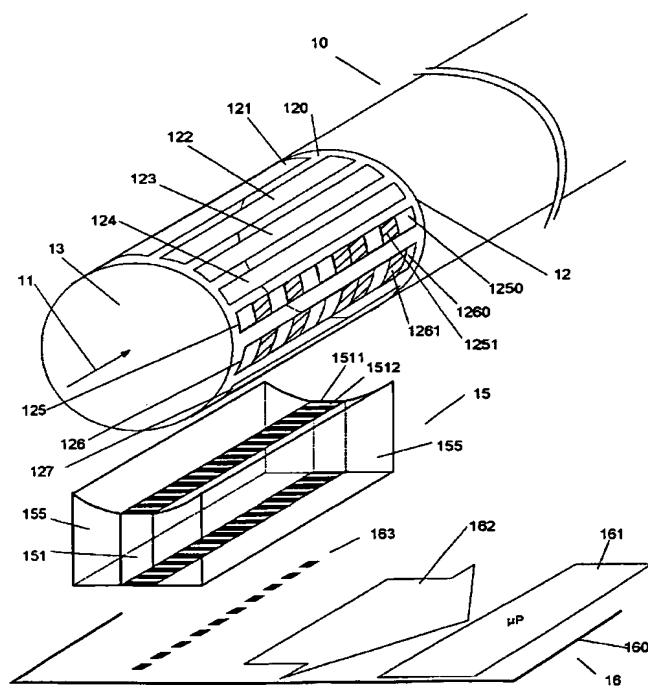
— with international search report

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: A SUPPORT FOR A CARTRIDGE FOR TRANSFERRING AN ELECTRONICALLY READABLE INFORMATION TO AN ELECTRONIC CIRCUIT, AND USE OF A COMPOSITE MATERIAL IN A SUPPORT



WO 02/11792 A1





— before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments

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A SUPPORT FOR A CARTRIDGE FOR TRANSFERRING ELECTRONICALLY READABLE INFORMATION TO AN ELECTRONIC CIRCUIT, AND USE OF A COMPOSITE MATERIAL IN A SUPPORT

5. **Technical Field of the Invention:**

The invention relates to the electronic marking of cartridges or the like.

10 The invention relates specifically to: A support for a cartridge provided with one or more electronically readable information carrying areas.

15 The invention furthermore relates to: The use of a composite material, comprising a number of closely spaced mutually electrically insulated conductors embedded in an electrically insulating material.

Description of Related Art:

20 The following account of the prior art relates to one of the areas of application of the present invention, the electronic marking of medication cartridges.

25 The marking of medication cartridges to be able to electronically read details of its contents is of increasing importance, i.a. to ensure a safe and convenient use of the medication in connection with a patient's self-treatment of a disease such as diabetes. In order for the 30 user to feel secure about handling the medication it is important that errors in his or hers use of the drug are avoided.

One remedy to avoid errors is an intelligent marking of the contents (i.e. drug, concentration, relevant dose, last day of use, etc.) of the medication cartridge. This includes a visually intelligible marking of the cartridge 5 for reading by a user as well as an electronically readable code for use by a processing unit of the medication delivery device, the processing unit being used for monitoring and controlling the actual delivery of the medication to the user and for making a record of the drug administration history, etc. In other words a certain area 10 of the medication cartridge must be reserved to hosting an increasing amount of information.

The information on a medication cartridge must be provided in a safe and simple way that is easily transferred 15 from the cartridge to an electronic processing circuit. US-A-5,954,700 discloses a cartridge for containing a fluid and for use with an electronic delivery device that includes a cartridge housing for holding the fluid, and 20 an information providing source. The information-providing source may be a set of wires and contacts, or contact bands that provide the predetermined information to an electronic delivery device by producing a binary code. To implement a specific binary code requires an individual 25 customisation of the cartridge as regards the contacts or contact bands and the wires connecting them to a positive or negative voltage. Our co-pending application "Electronic marking of a medication cartridge" discloses a method of marking a medication cartridge that 30 is simple and improves safety in reading. The method provides the information redundantly and implements in one of its embodiments a given binary code by adding insulating areas to a conducting foil (connected to a supply voltage) and transferring the information to a processing

unit by means of a support based on the principles outlined in the present patent application.

Another remedy for avoiding errors and for making the 5 user feel comfortable with the handling is that the drug contained in the medication cartridge is visible from outside, so that the user is able to check the color, the uniformity, whether impurities are present, etc. For this reason, as large a part of the surface of the medication 10 cartridge as possible should be free of labels and other opaque items that limit a user's view of the contents. Further, there is a general trend to miniaturization of electronic devices including medication delivery devices, so that they are easy to carry and discreet in use.

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Disclosure of the invention:

Thus there is a need for a way of transferring densely coded information on the, typically curved, surface of a 20 medication cartridge to an electronic circuit connected to a processing circuit, said information being provided in binary form on the cartridge by a mixture of patterns of electrically conducting and electrically insulating wires, areas or patches or the like.

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The object of the present invention is to provide means, which are capable of securely transferring information with an increased density from a cartridge to an electronic circuit, and which are flexible and may be customized 30 to a variety of physical designs.

This is achieved according to the invention in that the support for the cartridge is at least partially constituted by one or more electrically connecting supports,

each comprising a number of closely spaced mutually electrically insulated conductors embedded in an electrically insulating material that stretches from one of the supporting surfaces of the cartridge to a contact area for 5 receiving and transferring the information, when said cartridge is positioned in said support.

When each of said one or more electrically connecting supports is constituted by alternating layers of electrically conducting material of maximum thickness T_{cl} and electrically insulating material of maximum thickness T_{il} , respectively, it is ensured that a simple and flexible solution is provided. By controlling the thicknesses of the two layer types, the maximum density of information 10 may be controlled.

When said support is made of elastic materials, it may be ensured that the support conforms to the shape of the cartridge when the cartridge is positioned in the support 20 with a certain minimum pressure. I.e. it makes the support even more flexible and relaxes the tolerances to its conformity with the cartridge and with the contact area (e.g. pads on a printed circuit board (PCB) for connecting to a processing circuit on the PCB).

25 In a preferred embodiment said one or more electrically connecting supports are made of elastomeric materials.

In a preferred embodiment said electrically conducting 30 material consists of silicone rubber with a concentration of carbon black sufficient for electrical conduction.

When said cartridge has an axial direction of symmetry, and said information carrying areas are located prefera-

bly in one axial end of the cartridge, it is ensured that the main part of the cartridge is not covered by the electronically readable information and may be held free for optical inspection of the contents of the cartridge 5 (in case of a transparent cartridge). By using a fine layer pitch in the electrically connecting supports, the electronically readable information may be densely written and thus be concentrated to an end of the cartridge that is used for a lid or cover, in which case the whole 10 effective volume available for housing the medication may be open for inspection.

When said cartridge has an axial direction of symmetry, and said information carrying areas are located preferably 15 in an axial direction of the cartridge covering only a limited angular sector, it is ensured that the whole length of the cartridge in its axial direction may be used for coding information and at the same time it is possible to inspect the contents of the cartridge over 20 the full axial length of the cartridge.

In a preferred embodiment said support comprises one electrically connecting support preferably stretching in an axial direction of the cartridge.

25 When said support comprises two or more electrically connecting supports each stretching preferably in an axial direction of the cartridge and being located side by side along the radial periphery of the cartridge, it is ensured 30 that the electronically readable information may be written several times in information carrying areas distributed along the radial periphery of the cartridge and that two or more of the areas may be simultaneously read. The information in each area may be different, in which

case the information capacity is increased. Alternatively, the information in each area may be redundantly provided by coding the same information in all areas or by alternatingly coding its binary true and inverted forms. The redundancy may be used to implement checks to improve reading security.

When the surface of the support facing towards the cartridge, including the one or more electrically connecting supports, in an axial cross section correspond to the surface of the cartridge, it is ensured that the cartridge is received and supported in an optimal way if the support is made of a relatively inelastic material.

When the surface of the support facing towards the cartridge, including the one or more electrically connecting supports, in an axial cross section essentially correspond to the surface of the cartridge, when said cartridge is positioned in said support, it is ensured that the cartridge is received and supported in an optimal way if the support is made of a relatively elastic material.

When said cartridge has an axial direction of symmetry, and said contact area consists of groups of identical and regularly spaced electrically conducting pads of width W_{cp} in the direction of adjacent pads, adjacent pads being separated by an electrically insulating area of width Di_{acp} , and the following relations between said distances are fulfilled:

$Di_{acp} > 2*T_{cl}$, and
 $W_{cp} > T_{il} + T_{cl}$,
it is ensured that the electrical states of adjacent (possibly abutted) predefined positions are not transferred to the same pad ($Di_{acp} > 2*T_{cl}$), and that at least

one conducting layer contacts any given pad ($W_{cp} > T_{il} + T_{cl}$).

When said cartridge has an axial direction of symmetry,
5 and said cartridge is provided with a multitude of rectangular, essentially parallel, identically sized information carrying areas of height H_{ICA} in the direction of a circumference of said axis of symmetry, said information carrying areas being spaced with equal mutual distance D_{ICA} along the periphery of the cartridge in the direction of a circumference of said axis of symmetry, and said supporting means comprise two rectangular, essentially parallel, identical electrically connecting supports of height H_{CTM} in the direction perpendicular to the axis of symmetry of the cartridge, separated by an electrically insulating volume of width D_{CTM} between the two electrically connecting supports, and the following relations between said distances are fulfilled:
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20 Hica < Dctm < 2*Hica + Dica, and
Hctm < Dica < 2*Hctm + Dctm,
it is ensured that the cartridge cannot be positioned in
such a way that a given information carrying area has
contact to two electrically connecting supports at the
same time (Hica < Dctm). It is further ensured that the
25 cartridge cannot be positioned in such a way that a given
electrically connecting support has contact to two infor-
mation carrying areas at the same time (Hctm < Dica). It
is further ensured that the cartridge cannot be posi-
tioned in such a way that the electrically connecting
30 supports fall entirely between two information carrying
areas, in which case they would not have contact to any
of the information carrying areas of the cartridge (Dica
< 2*Hctm + Dctm). It is further ensured that the car-
tridge cannot be positioned in such a way that two adj-

cent information carrying areas fall entirely between the electrically connecting supports, in which case the latter might not have contact to any of the information carrying areas of the cartridge ($Dctm < 2*Hica + Dica$).

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When said information carrying areas of height $Hica$ each consist of electrically conducting and electrically insulating rectangular patches provided at said predefined positions on said cartridge according to a binary representation of said item of information, said patches having a width $Wpda$ abut each other, and the sum of the maximum thicknesses T_{c1} and T_{i1} of said alternating layers of electrically conducting and electrically insulating materials, respectively, constituting said electrically connecting supports, is less than the width $Wpda$ of said patches, thus fulfilling the following relation between said distances:

$$Wpda > T_{i1} + T_{c1} ,$$

it is ensured that each patch has contact to at least one of the conducting layers of an electrically connecting support when the cartridge is properly placed in the support.

The use of a composite material, comprising a number of closely spaced mutually electrically insulated conductors embedded in an electrically insulating material is furthermore provided by the present invention. When said composite material is used at least for the partial support of a cartridge and for the transfer of an electronically readable information from information carrying areas on said cartridge to a contact area, a secure transfer of information with an increased density from a cartridge to an electronic circuit is provided.

When said closely spaced mutually electrically insulated conductors embedded in an electrically insulating material are constituted by alternating layers of electrically conducting material and electrically insulating material, respectively, it is ensured that that a simple and flexible solution is provided.

In a preferred embodiment said alternating layers of electrically conducting material and electrically insulating material, respectively are made of elastomeric materials.

Brief Description of the Drawings:

15 The invention will be explained more fully below in connection with a preferred embodiment and with reference to the drawings in which:

20 fig. 1 shows a cartridge containing an electrically readable information in the form of patterns of patches in the axial direction of the cartridge and a support according to the invention comprising one electrically connecting support for transferring the information to an electronic circuit,

25 fig. 2 shows a cartridge containing an electrically readable information in the form of patterns of patches in the axial direction of the cartridge and a support according to the invention comprising two electrically connecting supports for transferring the information to an electronic circuit,

30 fig. 3 shows a cartridge containing an electrically readable information in the form of ring patterns and a sup-

port according to the invention comprising one electrically connecting support for transferring the information to an electronic circuit,

5 figs. 4.a-4.e show various ways of placing information carrying areas for holding electronically readable information on a cartridge,

10 figs. 5.a-5.e show various ways of laying out the electrically conducting and electrically insulating areas in predefined positions within an information carrying area, implementing a binary representation of an item of information in its true and inverted form,

15 figs. 6.a-6.c show various geometries of an electrically connecting support according to the invention,

20 figs. 7.a and 7.b show an example of a cartridge and a support according to the invention comprising three electrically connecting supports made of elastic materials, and

25 fig. 8 shows geometries involved in reading an item of information provided a multitude of times along the periphery of a cartridge with a rotational symmetry by means of two electrically connecting supports.

30 The figures are schematic and simplified for clarity, and they just show details, which are essential to the understanding of the invention, while other details are left out. In general, the reference numerals of a given drawing start with the number of that drawing, i.e. in fig. 1, reference numerals typically have a 1 as the most significant digit (e.g. 1, 11, 125, 1250). This means on the

other hand that functionally identical features occurring in different drawings have different reference numerals.

Detailed Description of Embodiments:

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Figs. 1-3 show a cartridge containing an electrically readable information in the form of patterns of electrically conducting and electrically insulating areas and a support according to the invention comprising one or more 10 electrically connecting supports for transferring the information to an electronic circuit.

A support according to the invention has the combined function of receiving and mechanically supporting a part 15 of the cartridge provided with information carrying areas AND of transferring the information from the these information carrying areas to an electronic circuit for further processing.

20 With reference to figs. 1, 2 and 3 (having reference numerals starting with 1, 2 and 3, respectively), the cartridge 10, 20, 30, respectively, is only partially shown, as indicated by the 'broken' outline in the right-hand 25 part of the cartridge. The cartridge possesses a rotational symmetry as indicated by the arrow 11, 21, 31, symbolizing the axis of symmetry. A label 12, 22, 32 containing information carrying areas laid out in the axial direction of the cartridge, is located on the outer surface at one axial end of the cartridge, where a lid 13, 30 23, 33, optionally in the form of a piston when the cartridge is a replaceable medication cartridge for a medication delivery device, provides a closure of the cartridge.

The label 12, 22, 32 comprises an electrically conducting foil 120, 220, 320 having information carrying areas 121-127, 221-227, 325 extending in the axial direction of the cartridge. In figs. 1 and 2, a multitude of information carrying areas (121-127, 221-227, respectively, plus the ones situated on the hidden part of the surface) are evenly distributed on the surface of the cartridge in a radial direction (i.e. along the whole periphery encircling the axial direction of the cartridge). Each information carrying area, comprising patterns of electrically conducting and electrically insulating patches, thus only covers a limited radial sector of the surface. In fig. 3, on the other hand, only one information carrying area 325 is indicated. This extends, however, along the whole periphery of the cartridge (i.e. the item of information is represented by closed rings 3251-3260 of electrically conducting and electrically insulating areas).

Each of the information carrying areas 121-127, 221-227, 325 contains an item of information in the form of patterns of electrically conducting and electrically insulating areas. Each pattern represents an item of information in binary form. Each bit of information is represented by an electrically characteristic layer in a predefined position in the information carrying area. A binary one in a specific predefined position may be represented by an electrically conducting layer covering that predefined position, and a binary zero in a specific predefined position may be represented by an electrically insulating layer covering that predefined position. Alternatively, binary one may be represented by an insulating layer and binary zero by a conducting layer.

Because the foils 120, 220, 320 in figs. 1-3 containing the information carrying areas 121-127, 221-227, 325 are electrically conducting, it is only necessary to apply an electrically insulating layer (e.g. a paint) to the pre-defined positions representing one of the a binary states (in this embodiment 'zero').

In figs. 1-3, the cartridge is shown in a position just above the support 15, 25, 35, respectively, which, again for illustrative purposes, is shown just above a PCB with electronic components and connecting wires 16, 26, 36 containing pads 163, 263, 264, 363 with electrical connections, symbolically indicated by an arrow 162, 262, 362, to a processing unit 161, 261, 361, e.g. a micro-processor. The support consists of one or more electrically connecting supports 151, 251, 252, 351 embedded in an electrically insulating material 155, 255, 355. The electrically connecting supports comprise alternating layers of electrically conducting 1511, 2511, 3511 and electrically insulating 1512, 2512, 3512 layers of an elastomeric material, e.g. silicone rubber with the electrically conducting layer having a concentration of carbon black sufficient for electrical conduction. Each electrically conducting layer is electrically insulated from all other electrically conducting layers, so that each electrically conducting layer in effect represents an insulated conductor. By controlling the layer thicknesses, the maximum 'density of information' in the axial direction may be controlled.

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In the embodiments of figs. 1-3, the supports 15, 25, 35, including the electrically connecting supports 151, 251, 252, 351, are shown to be adapted to receive the curved shape of the part of the cartridge, where the information

carrying areas 121-127, 221-227, 325 are located, by shaping them equivalently. This makes possible the use of non-elastic materials for the support, if convenient.

- 5 In an operating configuration, the support is placed (and optionally fastened) on the PCB 160, 260, 360 so that electrical contact between the electrically connecting supports 151, 251, 252, 351 and the pads 163, 263, 264, 363 is ensured. The cartridge is positioned on the support so that electrical contact between one (figs. 1, 3) or two (fig. 2) of the information carrying areas in their full axial lengths (i.e. involving all patches of a given information carrying area representing bits of information) and the electrically connecting supports is ensured. The geometrical dimensions of the patches, layers and pads and mutual distance between adjacent information carrying areas on the cartridge and corresponding electrically connecting supports are discussed below with reference to figs. 6 and 8.
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- 15

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By applying a specific electric potential to the electrically conducting foil 120, 220, 320, this potential will be transferred from those predefined areas containing a conductive layer (i.e. in the present embodiment those predefined areas not being covered by an insulating layer) to the corresponding pads on the PCB. Via the connecting circuitry, a direct measure of the pattern of binary states of the information carrying area connected to the pads by a given electrically connecting support is presented on the inputs of the processing unit, possibly by appropriately terminating the inputs with pull-up or pull-down circuitry depending on the potential applied to the electrically conducting foil and the definition of the binary states. A specific part of the foil may be

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preferably reserved to the application of the electric potential (e.g. an area of the foil circumfering the cartridge and not occupied by information carrying areas, in fig. 3 e.g. the part of the foil 320 not covered by information bits in predefined positions 321-330).
5

The support 15, 25, 35 is only shown as having an axial length corresponding to the axial length of the corresponding information carrying areas (e.g. 125 in fig. 1)
10 but it may of course extend in both axial directions if appropriate for the application in question. Likewise the support is shown to cover a certain radial sector (less than 90 degrees), but it may of course cover any radial sector, including 360 degrees, if appropriate. In a preferred embodiment, the sector covered by the support is less than 180 degrees allowing a direct 'vertical' placement of the cartridge in the support (in opposition to the case of a 360 degrees support, where the cartridge has to be axially inserted).
15

20 In figs. 1-3, the label 12, 22, 32 containing information carrying areas 121-127, 221-227, 325 is placed in one axial end of the cartridge 10, 20, 30 covering only the space occupied by the axial extent of the lid/piston 13, 23, 33 to ensure that a full view of the contents of the cartridge is available for inspection. Of course it might be located in any convenient position along the surface of the cartridge. Similarly, in figs. 1-3, the information carrying areas extend in the axial direction of the cartridge. They might as well extend in a radial direction (as discussed in connection with figs. 4 and 5) or in a direction there between (e.g. forming one or more helixes on the surface of the cartridge), if convenient,
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as long as the support, including the electrically connecting support(s), is adapted thereto.

5 The electrical connections, schematically indicated by an arrow 162, 262, 362, connecting the pads 163, 263, 264, 363 with the processing unit 161, 261, 361 may be a one to one parallel set of electrical connections between each pad and a corresponding input on the processor 161, 261, 361, but it may also comprise a multiplexing or coding unit to reduce the number of necessary inputs to the processing unit.

10 Fig. 1 shows a cartridge containing an electrically readable information in the form of patterns of patches in the axial direction of the cartridge and a support according to the invention comprising one electrically connecting support for transferring the information to an electronic circuit. The binary information contained in each of the information carrying areas 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127 is the same as schematically indicated in the information carrying areas 125 and 126 in that the patterns of electrically conducting patches, exemplified by 1250, 1260 (no filling), and electrically insulating patches, exemplified by 1251, 1261 (hatched), are identical.

15 The embodiment in fig. 1 benefits from the rotational symmetry of the cartridge 10 and the label 12 with identical information carrying areas 121-127 equally distributed on the label along the periphery of the cartridge in that it only requires the user to position the cartridge properly in a radial direction (possibly involving a slight rotation of the cartridge around its axis of symmetry) to ensure that an electrical contact between one

of the information carrying areas 121-127 and the electrically connecting support 151 is present (since the positioning in an axial direction 11 may be mechanically ensured by receiving means for the cartridge). The control of the cartridge being correctly positioned may be in the hands of the processing unit 161, which, if necessary, may indicate to the user via a display (not shown) or a voice interface that a corrective action is required, and which may block further use of the device, if the cartridge is not correctly positioned.

Fig. 2 shows a cartridge containing an electrically readable information in the form of patterns of patches in the axial direction of the cartridge and a support according to the invention comprising two electrically connecting supports for transferring the information to an electronic circuit.

In the embodiment in fig. 2, the support 25 comprises two electrically connecting supports 251, 252 for simultaneously reading two items of information from two information carrying areas (e.g. 225, 226) on the cartridge 20. In fig. 2 the evenly distributed information carrying areas 221-227 contain an item of information in a true binary form alternating with the information in its inverted form as indicated by the schematically illustrated patterns of electrically conducting 2261 and insulating 2251 patches in information carrying areas 225 and 226, respectively, one pattern being the inverse of the other. Apart from the advantages of the rotational symmetry as described above in connection with fig. 1, the embodiment of fig. 2 has the advantage of reading the information in a binary true and inverted form, which allows the safety in reading to be improved. Instead of providing the in-

formation in its true and inverted forms, the same binary representation of the item of information may be provided in all information carrying areas (as in fig. 1) and read twice, which also allows an improved safety in reading.

5 In the embodiment of fig. 2, the electrically conducting 'end'-patches 2250, 2260 may be used for connecting a power supply voltage.

10 Fig. 3 shows a cartridge containing an electrically readable information in the form of ring patterns and a support according to the invention comprising one electrically connecting support for transferring the information to an electronic circuit.

15 In the embodiment in fig. 3, the support 35 comprises only one electrically connecting support 351 for reading an item of information from an information carrying area 325 on the cartridge 30. The information carrying area 325 extends along the whole periphery of the cartridge 20 30. A binary representation of the item of information is implemented by closed rings 3251-3260 of electrically conducting and electrically insulating areas in predefined positions. This embodiment has the advantage of having a full rotational symmetry so that the cartridge 25 30 may be (radially) arbitrarily oriented in the support.

Figs. 4.a-4.e show various ways of placing information carrying areas for holding electronically readable information on a cartridge.

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Figs. 4.a-4.d show a cartridge 40 with an axis of rotational symmetry 41 and information carrying areas located at one axial end of the cartridge.

Fig. 4.a shows two information carrying areas 401, 402 positioned side by side in a radial direction on the surface of the cartridge 40 (i.e. along the periphery perpendicular to the axis of symmetry). Each information carrying area covers only a limited radial sector of the surface.

Fig. 4.b shows two information carrying areas 403, 404 positioned side by side in the axial direction 41 on the surface of the cartridge 40 (i.e. along the periphery parallel to the axis of symmetry). Each information carrying area 403, 404 covers only a limited radial sector of the surface.

Fig. 4.c shows two information carrying areas 405, 406 positioned side by side in the axial direction on the surface of the cartridge 40 (i.e. along the periphery parallel to the axis of symmetry 41). Each information carrying area 405, 406 encircles the entire radial periphery of the cartridge.

Fig. 4.d shows information carrying areas 410, 411, 412, 413, 414 positioned side by side, evenly distributed in a radial direction on the surface of the cartridge 40 (i.e. along the periphery perpendicular to the axis of symmetry). Each information carrying area covers only a limited radial sector of the surface. Information carrying areas 410, 411, 412, 413, 414 plus identical ones situated on the hidden part of the surface are evenly distributed on the surface of the cartridge in a radial direction, i.e. extending along the whole periphery encircling the axial direction of the cartridge.

Fig. 4.e shows an information carrying area 415 extending along the major part of the axial length of the cartridge 40. The information carrying area is located within in a surface area 420 corresponding to a radial sector 421. In 5 fig. 4.e a single information carrying area is shown within the surface area 420. There might as well, however, be several information carrying areas located side by side in axial (cf. fig. 4.b) or radial (cf. fig. 4.a) direction.

10

Figs. 5.a-5.e show various ways of laying out the electrically conducting and electrically insulating areas in predefined positions within an information carrying area, implementing a binary representation of an item of information in its true and inverted form.

15 In each of figs. 5.a-5.e two information carrying areas containing an item of information in a true and inverted binary form, respectively, are schematically shown. Each 20 information carrying area has a rectangular shape defining a longitudinal direction as the direction defined by its longest side. A direction is also defined by the direction perpendicular to the face between two neighboring predefined positions each containing a specific bit of 25 information.

Fig. 5.a shows an embodiment with two information carrying areas 50, 51 located side by side in a direction perpendicular to the direction 505 defined by adjacent predefined positions. Each individual bit of information is 30 implemented as a patch of electrically conducting 511 (no filling) or electrically insulating 501 (hatched) material located at a specific predefined position of the information carrying area. Neighboring patches abut each

other. The structure of information carrying areas 50, 51 may e.g. be used in figs. 4.a. and 4.d.

Fig. 5.b shows an embodiment with two information carrying areas 52, 53 located side by side in a direction perpendicular to the direction 525 defined by adjacent predefined positions. Each individual bit of information is implemented as a patch of electrically conducting 531 (no filling) or electrically insulating 521 (hatched) material located at a specific predefined position of the information carrying area. Neighboring patches are separated by a an 'empty' space 520, 530 of width equal to the width of each of the information carrying patches 521, 531. The 'empty' space may consist of an electrically conducting or insulating layer (as long as the pads on the PCB (cf. figs. 1-3) are correspondingly laid out). The structure of information carrying areas 52, 53 may e.g. be used in figs. 4.a. and 4.d.

Fig. 5.c shows an embodiment with two information carrying areas 54, 55 located side by side in a direction 545 defined by adjacent predefined positions. Each individual bit of information is implemented as a patch of electrically conducting 551 (no filling) or electrically insulating 541 (hatched) material located at a specific predefined position of the information carrying area. Neighboring patches abut each other. The structure of information carrying areas 54, 55 may e.g. be used in figs. 4.a. and 4.d.

Fig. 5.d shows an embodiment with two information carrying areas 56, 57 located side by side in a direction 565 defined by adjacent predefined positions. Each individual bit of information is implemented as a patch of electric-

cally conducting 562, 571 (no filling) or electrically insulating 561, 572 (hatched) material located at a specific predefined position of the information carrying area. Neighboring patches abut each other. The structure 5 of information carrying areas 56, 57 may e.g. be used in figs. 4.b. and 4.c.

Fig. 5.e shows an embodiment with two information carrying areas 58, 59 located side by side in a direction perpendicular to the direction 585 defined by adjacent predefined positions. Each individual bit of information is implemented as a patch of electrically conducting 591 (no filling) or electrically insulating 581 (hatched) material located at a specific predefined position of the information carrying area. Neighboring patches abut each other. The structure of information carrying areas 58, 59 15 may e.g. be used in figs. 4.b. and 4.c.

Figs. 6.a-6.c show various geometries of an electrically 20 connecting support according to the invention.

Common for figs. 6.a-6.c is that the layer thicknesses 630, 640 of the electrically insulating and conducting layers, respectively, are exaggerated compared to the dimensions of the patches 61 on the information carrying 25 areas and the pads 62 on the PCB.

Fig. 6.a shows an embodiment of an electrically connecting support 60, where the thickness T_{i1} 630 of the insulating layer 63 is larger than the thickness T_{c1} 640 of the conducting layer 64. The patches 61 of the information carrying area are shown to be of equal width W_{pda} 610 and to abut each other. The pads 62 on the PCB are

shown to have equal width W_{cp} 620 and to be evenly distributed with a distance D_{iacp} 621 between each pad.

Fig. 6.b shows an embodiment of an electrically connecting support 60, where the thickness T_{il} of the insulating layer 63 is smaller than the thickness T_{cl} of the conducting layer 64.

Fig. 6.c shows an embodiment of an electrically connecting support 60, where the thickness T_{il} of the insulating layer 63 equals the thickness T_{cl} of the conducting layer 64.

The relation $D_{iacp} > 2 * T_{cl}$ makes sure that the electrical states of adjacent information carrying patches on the cartridge are not transferred to the same pad in the contact area under the assumption that the border between adjacent patches is located at a position 'corresponding to midway between two pads'. The fulfillment of the relation $W_{cp} > T_{il} + T_{cl}$ ensures that at least one conducting layer contacts any given pad. Correspondingly, the fulfillment of the relation $W_{pda} > T_{il} + T_{cl}$ ensures that each patch has contact to at least one of the conducting layers of an electrically connecting support, when the cartridge is properly placed in the support.

In figs. 6.a-6.c, the information carrying patches on the cartridge are shown as abutted. This need not be the case. They may have any width W_{pda} as long as the relation $W_{pda} > T_{il} + T_{cl}$ is fulfilled to ensure that at least one conducting layer contacts any given information carrying patch.

The relations reflect the minimum distances of pads and patches and between pads and thus for given layer thicknesses determine the information density (minimum width per bit).

5

Fig. 7.a-7.b show an example of a cartridge and a support according to the invention comprising three electrically connecting supports made of elastic materials.

10 Fig. 7.a shows a cartridge 71 having an axis of rotational symmetry 72 being positioned just above a support 70 comprising three individual electrically connecting supports 701, 702, 703 ready for receiving the cartridge. The cartridge is provided with information carrying areas 15 positioned on the cartridge along its radial periphery with a spacing corresponding to the geometry of the electrically connecting supports 701, 702, 703. The space between the electrically connecting supports may be filled with an isolating material (e.g. silicone rubber), not 20 shown.

In fig. 7.b the cartridge 71 is positioned in the support 70 and fixed with a slight downwards pressure indicated by the arrow 73. The support including the electrically 25 connecting supports 701, 702, 703 is made of elastic materials so that it conforms to the shape of the cartridge over the axial length of the support, when the cartridge is placed in the support.

30 The three items of information that may be simultaneously read may be identical, in which case the redundancy may be used to improve the safety in reading (by a simple majority test or by more advanced error correcting tech-

niques), or they may be different, in which case a larger amount of information may be read from the cartridge.

Fig. 8 shows geometries involved in reading an item of 5 information provided a multitude of times along the periphery of a cartridge with a rotational symmetry by means of two electrically connecting supports.

In fig. 8, the electrically connecting supports 81, 82 10 are shown in a position where they read information from information carrying areas 830, 840, respectively, and transfer the information to groups of pads 83, 84, respectively, on a PCB. The information carrying areas 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860 on a label 80 carry an item of 15 information alternatingly in a binary true and inverted form as indicated by the schematically shown individual patches of equal width W_{PDA} 89. The patches are either electrically conducting 8102 (no filling) or electrically insulating 8101 (hatched).

20

The following geometric relations between the information carrying areas positioned on a cartridge and the electrically connecting supports 81, 82 of a support according to the invention for the cartridge:

25

$H_{ICA} < D_{CTM} < 2*H_{ICA} + D_{ICA}$, and
 $H_{CTM} < D_{ICA} < 2*H_{CTM} + D_{CTM}$, where

H_{ICA} = Height 87 of information carrying areas

30 D_{ICA} = Distance 88 between information carrying areas

H_{CTM} = Height 85 of electrically connecting supports

D_{CTM} = Distance 86 between electrically connecting supports.

Hica < Dctm ensures that the cartridge cannot be positioned in such a way that a given information carrying area has contact to two electrically connecting supports at the same time.

5

Hctm < Dica ensures that the cartridge cannot be positioned in such a way that a given electrically connecting support has contact to two information carrying areas at the same time.

10

Dica < 2*Hctm + Dctm ensures that the cartridge cannot be positioned in such a way that the electrically connecting supports fall entirely between two information carrying areas, in which case they would not have contact to any 15 of the information carrying areas of the cartridge.

Dctm < 2*Hica + Dica ensures that the cartridge cannot be positioned in such a way that two adjacent information carrying areas fall entirely between the electrically 20 connecting supports, in which case the latter might not have contact to any of the information carrying areas of the cartridge.

25 In a preferred embodiment, the following relation is fulfilled (in addition to the above mentioned relations between Dctm, Hctm, Dica, Hica), $Dctm + Hctm = Dica + Hica$, which ensures that the electrically connecting supports 30 81, 82 will have contact to two of the information carrying areas irrespective of the radial orientation of the cartridge in the support.

Some preferred embodiments have been shown in the foregoing, but it should be stressed that the invention is not limited to these, but may be embodied in other ways

within the subject-matter defined in the following claims. The invention may for example be applied to the electronic marking of cartridges for other purposes than medical, e.g. film cartridges, various cassettes containing media holding digital data or analog signals (e.g. representing software, data, film or music), etc., that are used in an electronic 'environment' (e.g. in a camera, computer, recorder, player, viewer, etc.).

Claims:

1. A support (15) for a cartridge (10) provided with one or more electronically readable information carrying areas (121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127)
5 characterized in that the support (15) for the cartridge (10) is at least partially constituted by one or more electrically connecting supports (151), each comprising a number of closely spaced mutually electrically insulated conductors (1511) embedded in an electrically insulating material (1512, 155) that stretches from one of the supporting surfaces of the cartridge to a contact area (163) for receiving and transferring the information, when said cartridge 10 (10) is positioned in said support (15).
15
2. A support according to claim 1, characterized in that each of said one or more electrically connecting supports 20 (151; 251, 252; 351) is constituted by alternating layers of electrically conducting material (1511; 2511; 3511) of maximum thickness T_{cl} (640) and electrically insulating material (1512; 2512; 3512) of maximum thickness T_{il} (respectively).
25
3. A support according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that said support (15; 25; 35) is made of elastic materials.
4. A support according to any one of claims 1-3, characterized in that said one or more electrically connecting supports (151; 251, 252; 351) are made of elastomeric materials.
30

5. A support according to any one of claims 2-4, characterized in that said electrically conducting material (1511; 2511; 3511) consists of silicone rubber with a concentration of carbon black sufficient for electrical conduction.

10 6. A support according to any one of claims 1-5, characterized in that said cartridge (40) has an axial direction of symmetry (41), and said information carrying areas (401, 402; 403, 404; 405 406; 410, 411, 412, 413, 414) are located preferably in one axial end of the cartridge.

15 7. A support according to any one of claims 1-5, characterized in that said cartridge (40) has an axial direction of symmetry (41), and said information carrying areas (415) are located preferably in an axial direction of the cartridge covering only a limited angular sector (421).

20 8. A support according to any one of claims 1-7, characterized in that said support (15; 35) comprises one electrically connecting support (151; 351) preferably stretching in an axial direction of the cartridge (10; 30).

25 9. A support according to any one of claims 1-7, characterized in that said support (25; 70) comprises two or more electrically connecting supports (251, 252; 701, 702, 703) each stretching preferably in an axial direction (21; 72) of the cartridge (20; 71) and being located side by side along the radial periphery of the cartridge.

10. A support according to any one of claims 1-9, characterized in that the surface of the support (15; 25; 35) facing towards the cartridge (10; 20; 30), including the one or more 5 electrically connecting supports (151; 251, 252; 351), in an axial cross section correspond to the surface of the cartridge.

11. A support according to any one of claims 1-9, 10 characterized in that the surface of the support (70) facing towards the cartridge (71), including the one or more electrically connecting supports (701, 702, 703), in an axial cross section essentially correspond to the surface of the cartridge, when said cartridge is positioned in said support. 15

12. A support according to any one of claims 1-11, characterized in that 20 said cartridge (10) has an axial direction of symmetry (11), and said contact area (163) consists of groups of identical and regularly spaced electrically conducting pads (62) of width W_{cp} (620) in the direction of adjacent pads, adjacent pads being separated by an electrically 25 insulating area of width Di_{acp} (621), and the following relations between said distances are fulfilled:
 $Di_{acp} > 2 * T_{cl}$, and
 $W_{cp} > T_{il} + T_{cl}$.

30 13. A support according to any one of claims 1-12, characterized in that said cartridge (20) has an axial direction of symmetry (21), and said cartridge is provided with a multitude of rectangular, essentially parallel, identically sized in-

formation carrying areas (810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860) of height Hica (87) in the direction of a circumference (80) of said axis of symmetry (21), said information carrying areas being spaced with equal mutual distance Dica (88) along the periphery of the cartridge in the direction of a circumference (80) of said axis of symmetry (21), and said supporting means (25) comprise two rectangular, essentially parallel, identical electrically connecting supports (251, 252; 81, 82) of height Hctm (85) in the direction perpendicular to the axis of symmetry of the cartridge, separated by an electrically insulating volume (255) of width Dctm (86) between the two electrically connecting supports, and the following relations between said distances are fulfilled:

15 $Hica < Dctm < 2 \cdot Hica + Dica$, and
 $Hctm < Dica < 2 \cdot Hctm + Dctm$.

14. A support according to claim 13,
characterized in that

20 said information carrying areas (810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860) of height Hica (87) each consist of electrically conducting (8102) and electrically insulating (8101) rectangular patches provided at said predefined positions on said cartridge according to a binary representation of

25 said item of information, said patches (8101, 8102) having a width Wpda (89) abut each other, and the sum of the maximum thicknesses T_{cl} (640) and T_{il} (630) of said alternating layers of electrically conducting (64) and electrically insulating (63) materials, respectively, constituting said electrically connecting supports (81, 82), is less than the width Wpda (89) of said patches, thus fulfilling the following relation between said distances:

30 $Wpda > T_{il} + T_{cl}$.

15. The use of a composite material, comprising a number of closely spaced mutually electrically insulated conductors (1511) embedded in an electrically insulating material (1512, 155),

5 characterized in that
said composite material is used at least for the partial support of a cartridge (10) and for the transfer of an electronically readable information from information carrying areas (121; 122; 123; 124; 125; 126; 127) on said
10 cartridge (10) to a contact area (163).

16. The use of a composite material according to claim 15
characterized in that

15 said closely spaced mutually electrically insulated conductors embedded in an electrically insulating material are constituted by alternating layers of electrically conducting material (1511) and electrically insulating material (1512), respectively.

20 17. The use of a composite material according to claim 16
characterized in that
said alternating layers of electrically conducting (1511)
material and electrically insulating (1512) material, respectively are made of elastomeric materials.

1/10

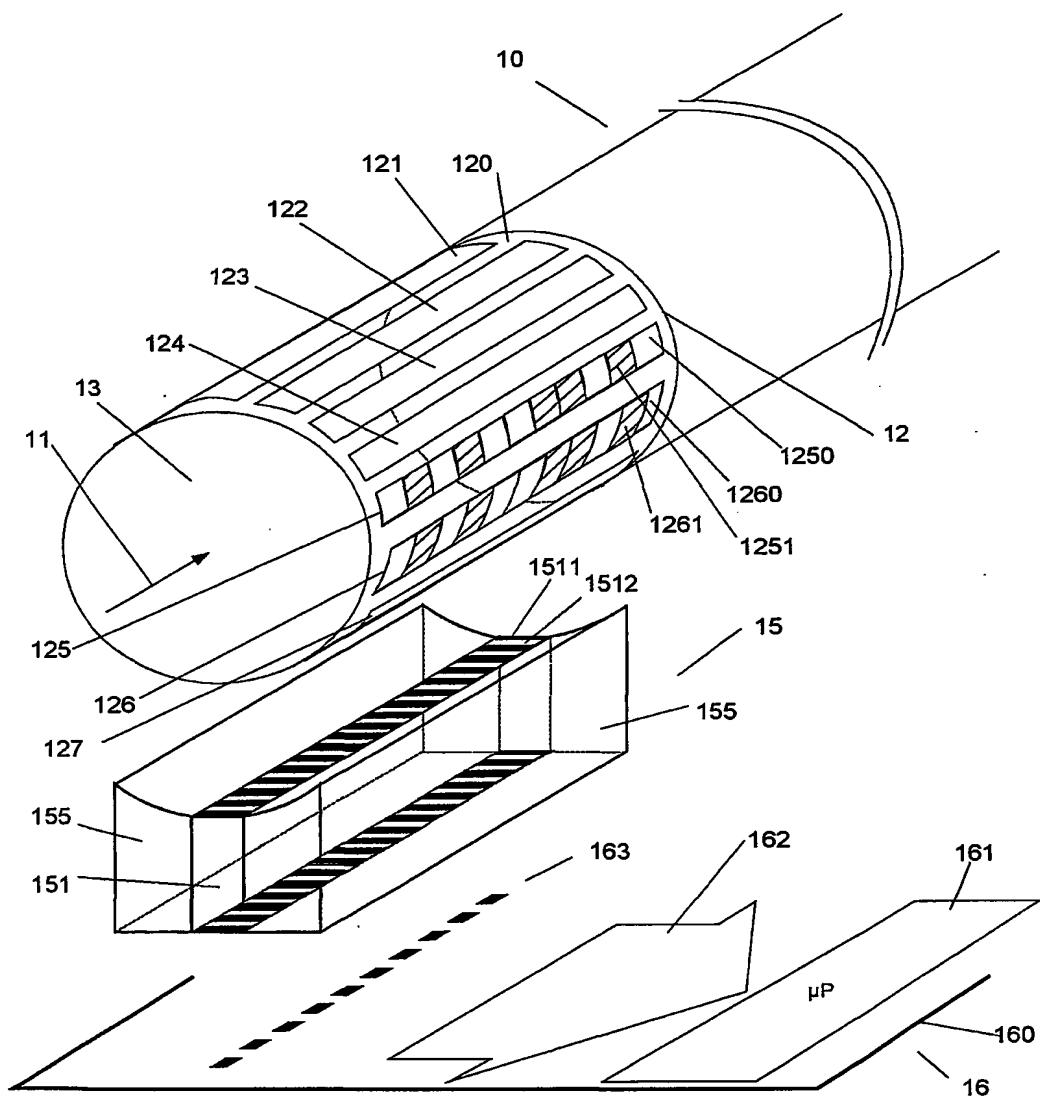


Fig. 1

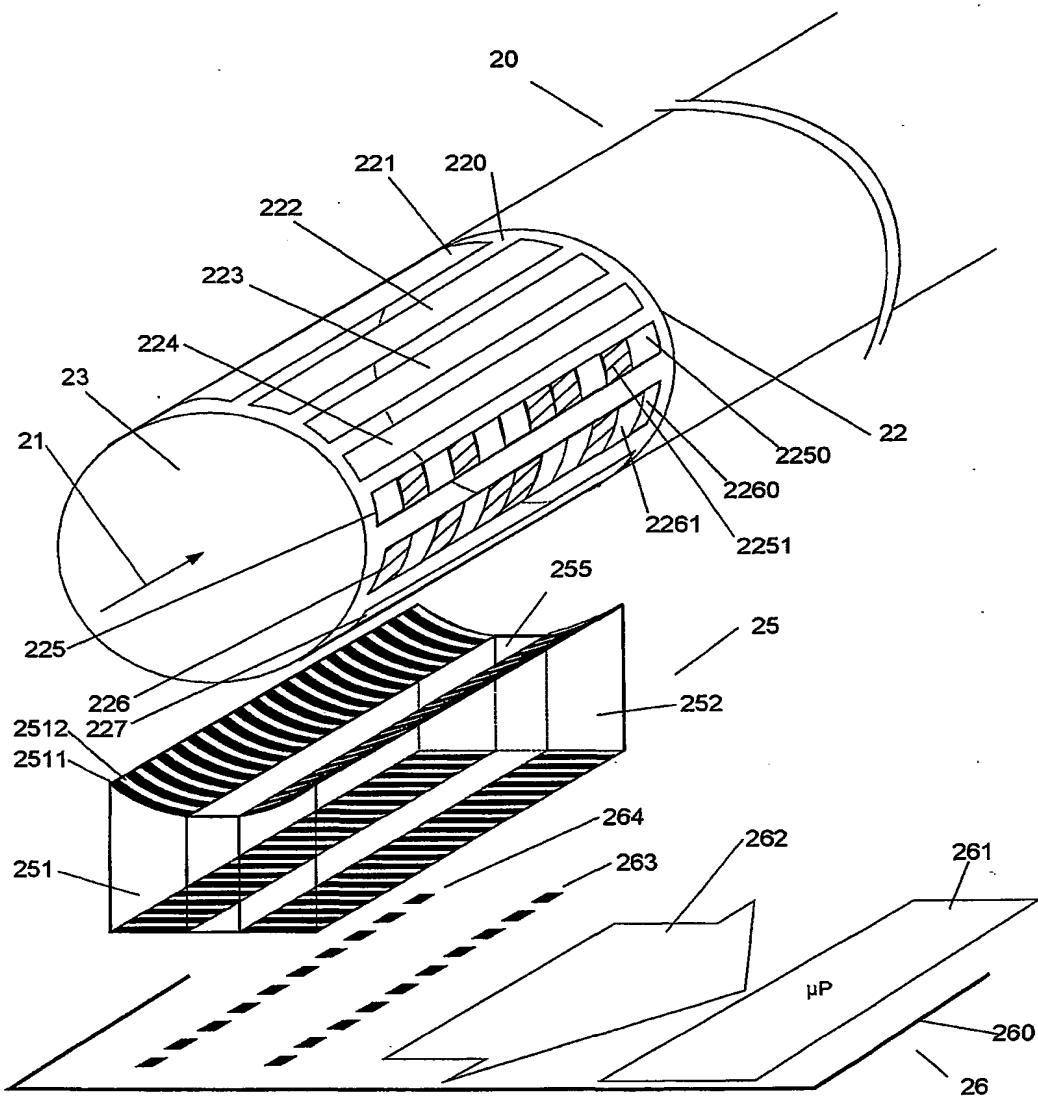


Fig. 2

3/10

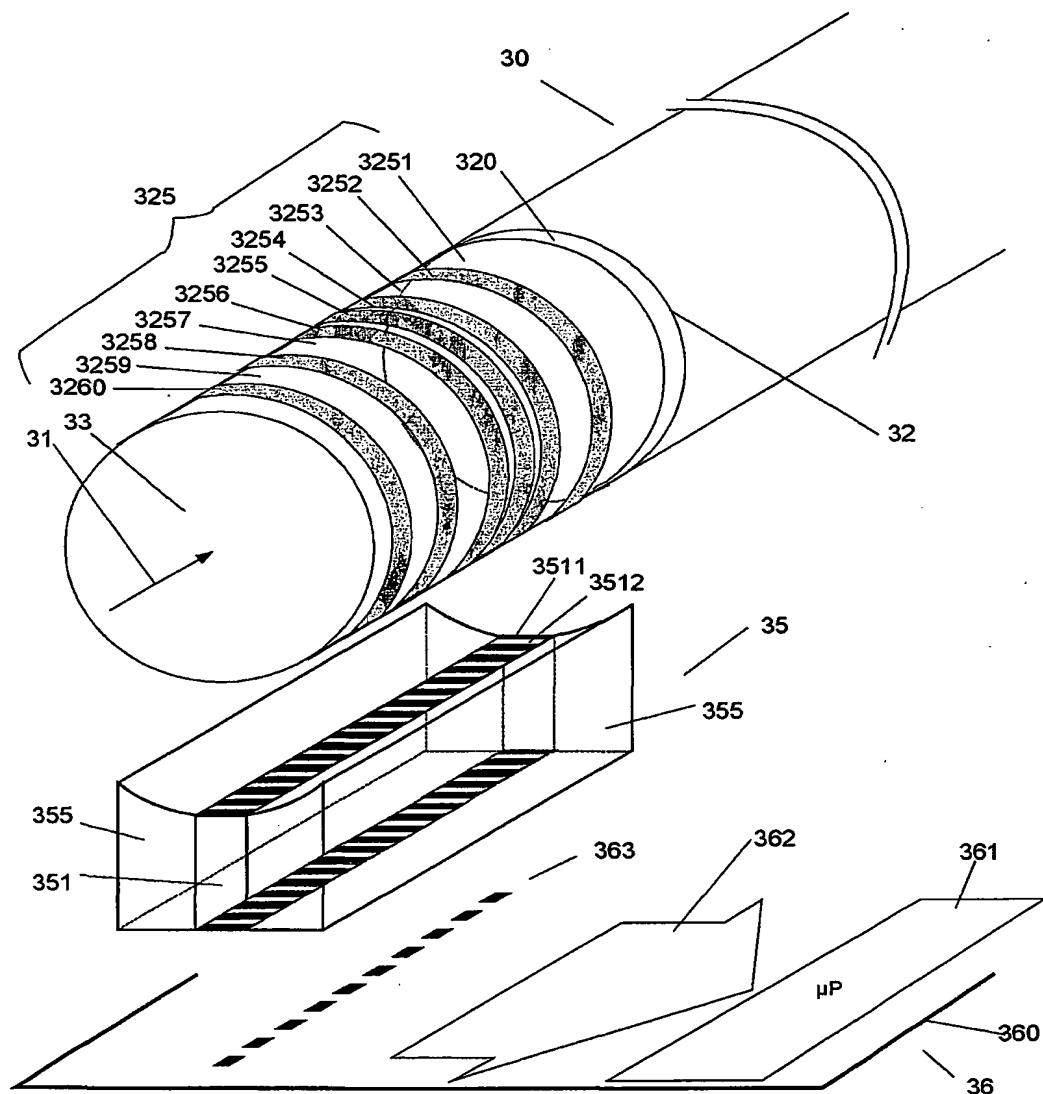


Fig. 3

4/10

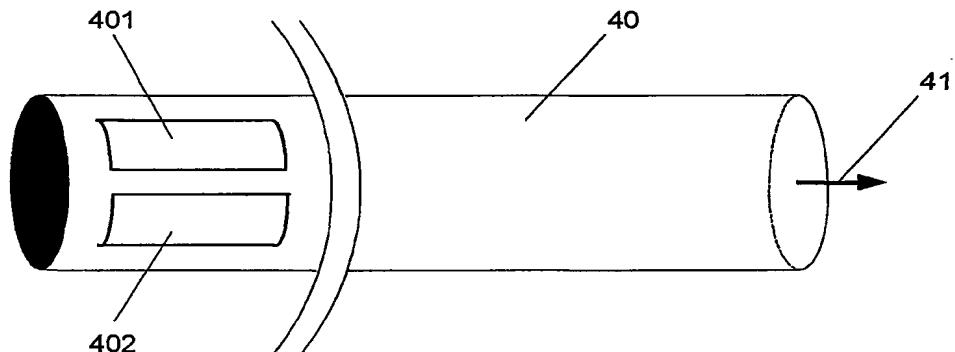


Fig. 4.a

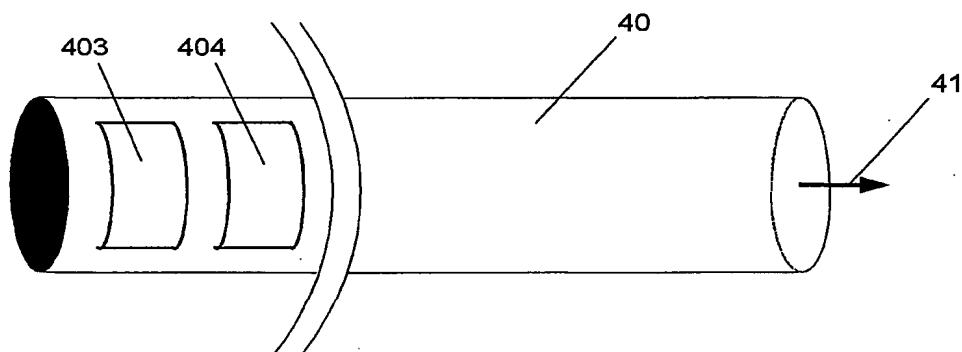


Fig. 4.b

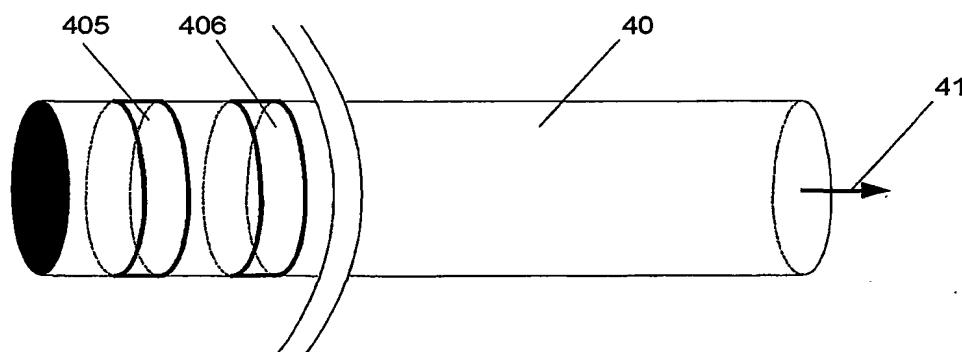


Fig. 4.c

5/10

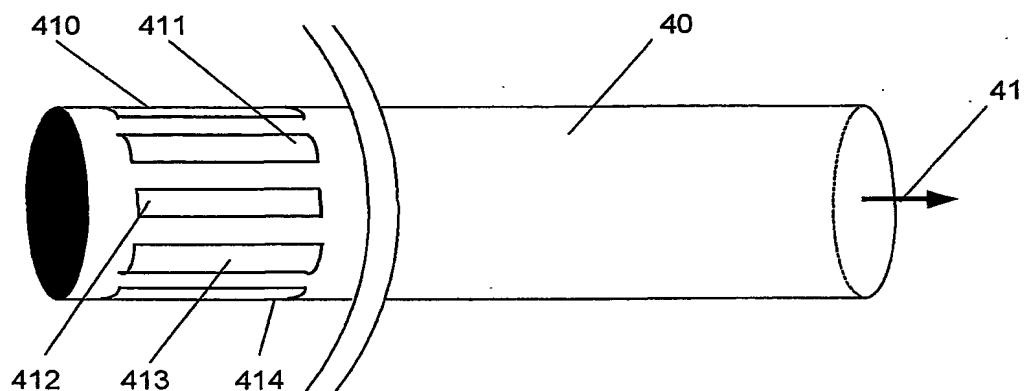


Fig. 4.d

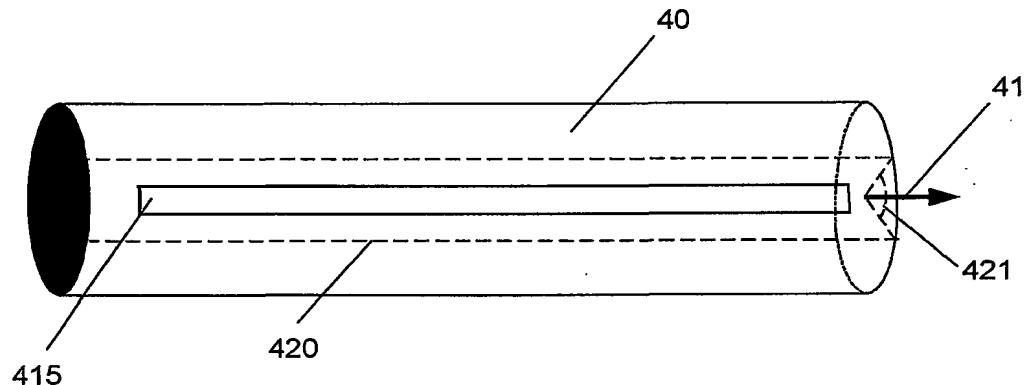


Fig. 4.e

6/10

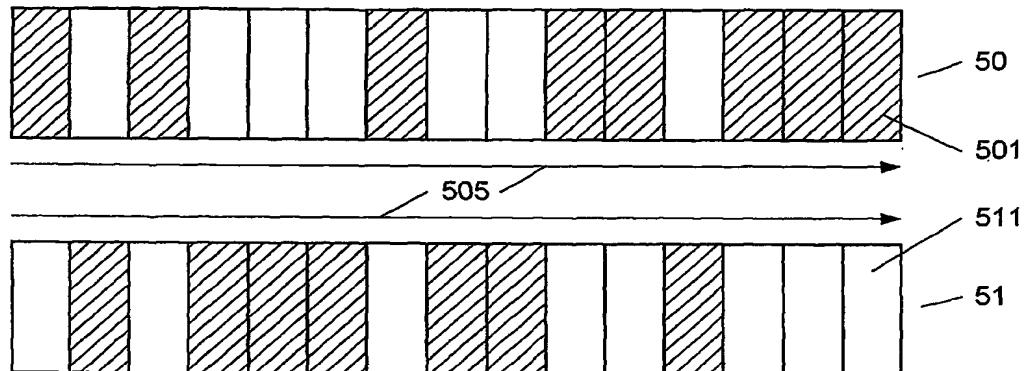


Fig. 5.a

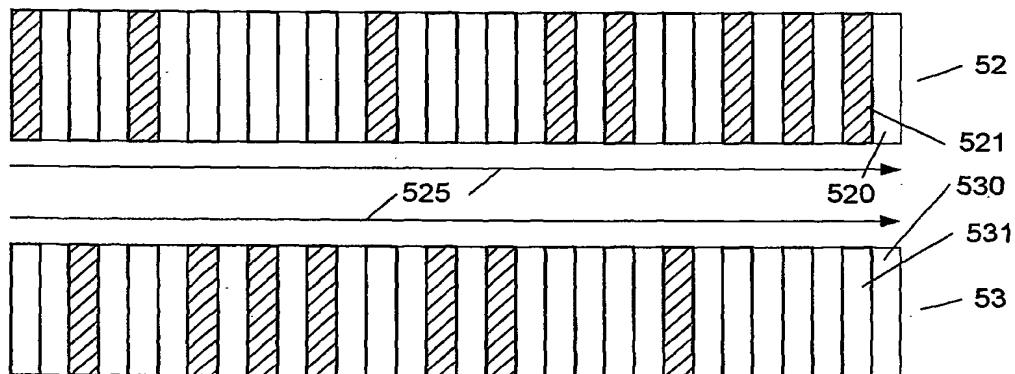


Fig. 5.b

7/10

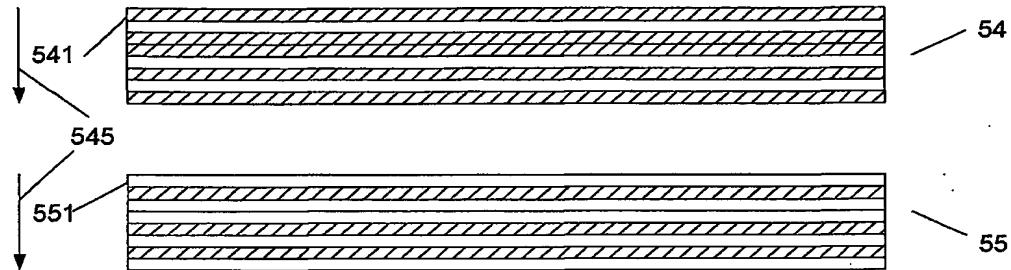


Fig. 5.c

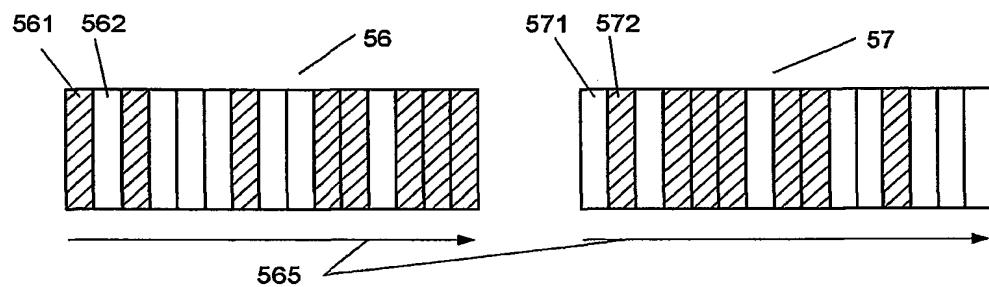


Fig. 5.d

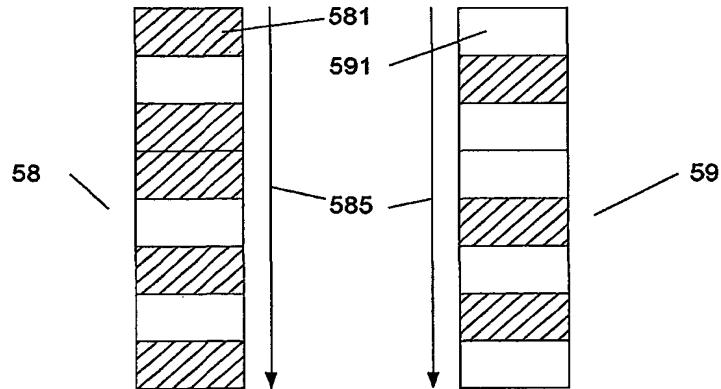


Fig. 5.e

8/10

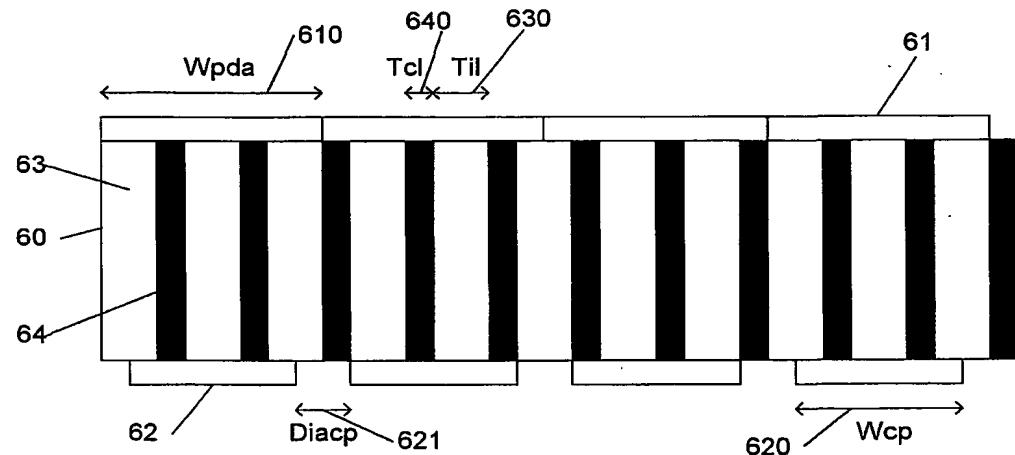


Fig. 6.a

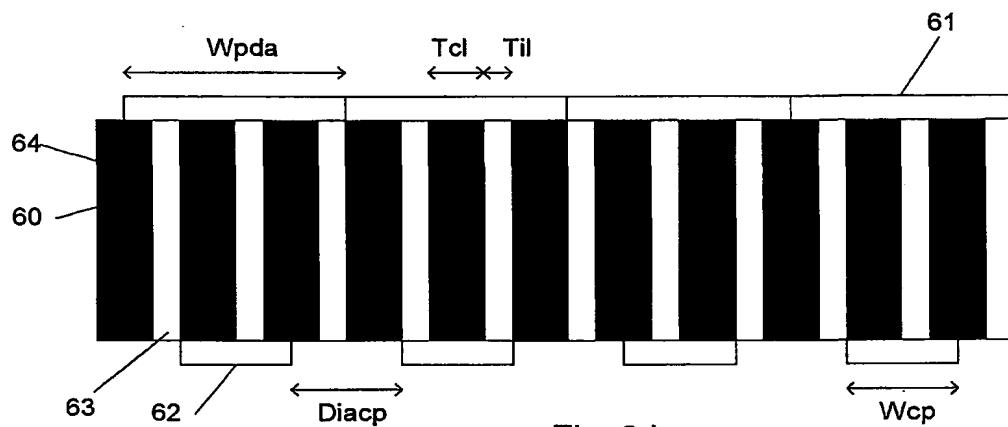


Fig. 6.b

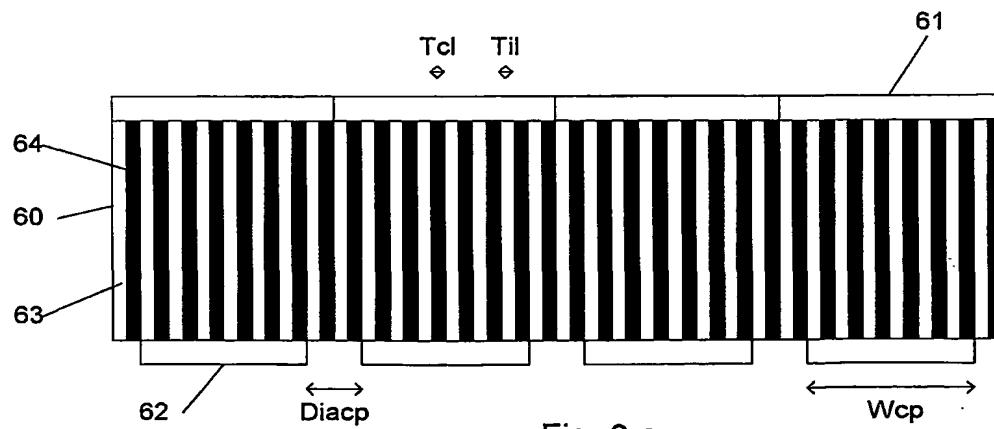


Fig. 6.c

9/10

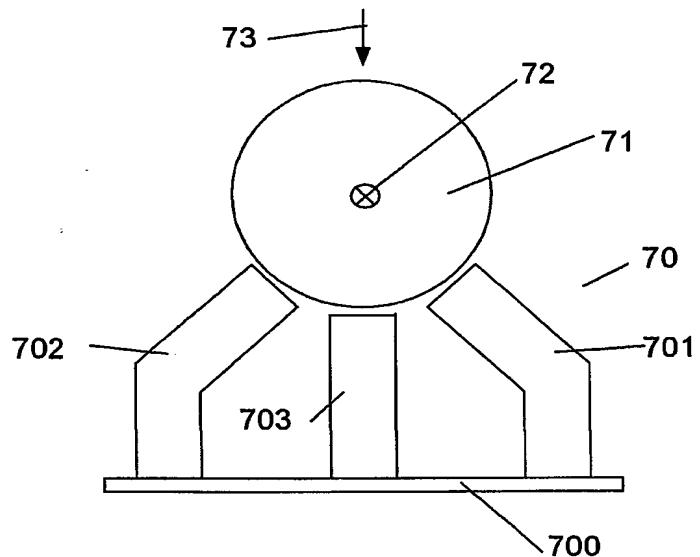


Fig. 7.a

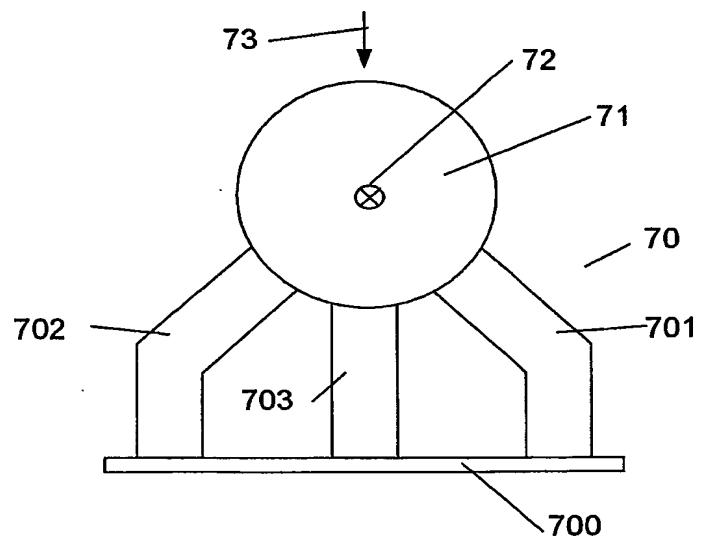


Fig. 7.b

10/10

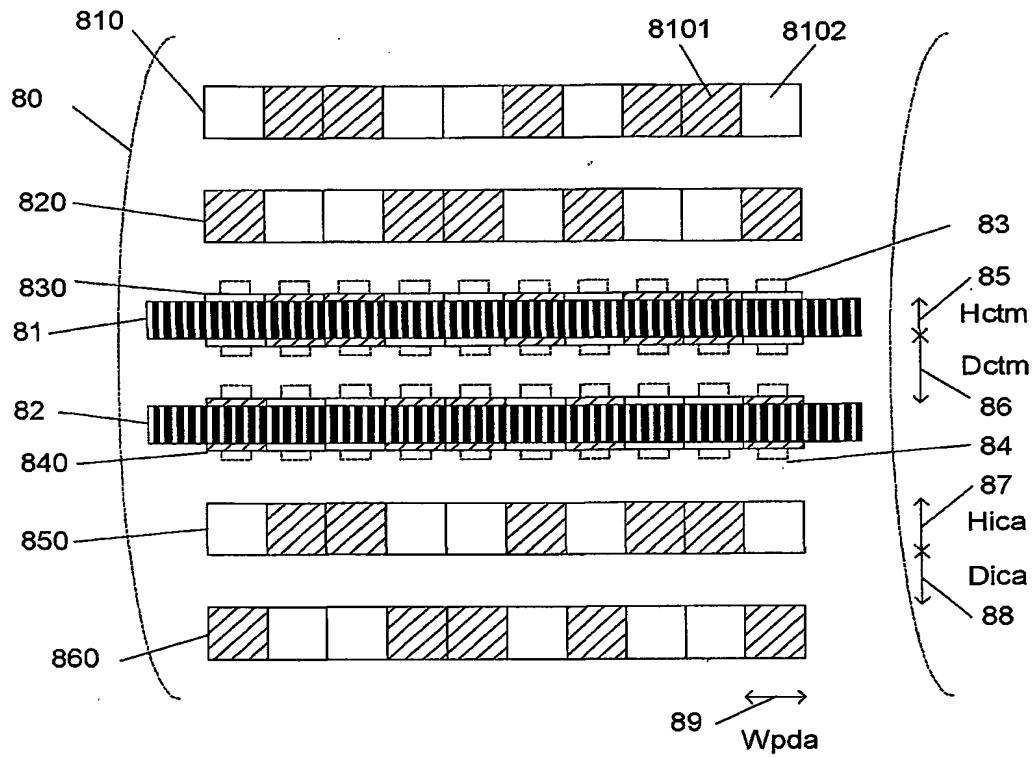


Fig. 8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/DK 01/00531

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: A61M 5/172, A61M 5/24, A61M 5/315

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: A61M, A61J

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5569212 A (BROWN), 29 October 1996 (29.10.96), column 3, line 15 - line 67 --	1-6,15-17
X	WO 9965548 A1 (MEDRAD INC), 23 December 1999 (23.12.99), page 13, line 1 - page 19, line 21 --	1-6,15-17
Y	US 5593390 A (CASTELLANO ET AL), 14 January 1997 (14.01.97), column 7, line 26 - line 48 --	1-17
Y	US 5954700 A (KOVELMAN), 21 Sept 1999 (21.09.99), column 3, line 23 - line 65 --	1-17

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 November 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

10.12.2001

Name and mailing address of the International Searching Authority
European Patent Office P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
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Fax(+31-70)340-3016

Authorized officer

Anette Hall/EK
Telephone No.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/DK 01/00531

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,Y	US 6110152 A (KOVELMAN), 29 August 2000 (29.08.00), column 3, line 33 - line 65 -----	1-17

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.	
PCT/DK 01/00531	

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5569212 A	29/10/96	US	5720733 A	24/02/98
		US	5782814 A	21/07/98
		US	5792117 A	11/08/98
		US	6068615 A	30/05/00
		US	6110148 A	29/08/00
		US	6113578 A	05/09/00

WO 9965548 A1	23/12/99	AU	4565299 A	05/01/00
		EP	1087808 A	04/04/01
		US	2001034506 A	25/10/01

US 5593390 A	14/01/97	AU	1939395 A	25/09/95
		EP	0749332 A	27/12/96
		EP	0777123 A	04/06/97
		JP	10504729 T	12/05/98
		US	5536249 A	16/07/96
		US	5728074 A	17/03/98
		US	5925021 A	20/07/99
		WO	9524233 A	14/09/95

US 5954700 A	21/09/99	US	6110152 A	29/08/00

US 6110152 A	29/08/00	US	5954700 A	21/09/99

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT DK01/00531

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. Claims Nos.: **1-17**
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

See next page

3. Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
 No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT DK01/00531

Present claims 1-17 relate to an extremely large number of possible apparatus and use. Support within the meaning of Article 6 PCT and/or disclosure within the meaning of Article 5 PCT is to be found, however, for only a very small proportion of the apparatus and use claimed. In the present case, the claims so lack support, and the application so lacks disclosure, that a meaningful search over the whole of the claimed scope is impossible. Independent of the above reasoning, claim 15 also lacks clarity. An attempt is made to define the use by reference to results to be achieved. Again, this lack of clarity in the present case is such as to render a meaningful search over the whole of the claimed scope impossible.

Consequently, the search has been carried out for those parts of the claims, which appear to be supported, and disclosed, namely those parts related to supports for medical cartridges and use of a composite material in a support for a medical cartridge.